

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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FOR PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Adlai E. Stevenson,

OF ILLINOIS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1892.

HOME RULE FOR UTAH.

Territorial Policy of the National Democratic Party.

[From the Chicago Platform, June 1892.]

We solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now. The tendency to centralize all power in the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states.

We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as states, of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and favor the early admission of all territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood; and while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of each village.

UTAH WEATHER TODAY.

Fair; warmer, followed by stationary temperature in northern and southern portions.

SILVER AND LEAD IN NEW YORK.

Silver..... 83
 Lead..... 4 7/8

Congress, O. W. P.: Wake up!

By 1890 the Republican will be the third party.

HAMIL AND WOLCOTT is the Republican ticket in Massachusetts. We hope it will catch Hall-Cleveland.

It is confidently said that Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance will be given out between the 26th and 28th inst.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY says he is going to have 20,000 majority in Minnesota. DONNELLY is the modern apostle of ophers.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, the census statistician, has come out for Cleveland. This double discounts Price on the bank line.

LEWIS, the pouter, is down for a political speech at the emancipation celebration. But he will do any more monkeying with that sixth sense!

PRITCHARD is in the middle of Rowland P. Flower's name, but backbones of the toughest character runs down the middle of his dorsal anatomy.

A New York paper says that 136 persons were injured in that city in one week by horse cars. And yet there is talk of the mortality of the "deadly trolley."

HOS PIATT may recur to his statement at Minneapolis that Harrison could not be elected, and review it by the light of the returns from Vermont and Maine.

Those who said last winter that, re-elected senator, Sherman would take further interest in politics, seem to have put the bullet in the center of the bull's eye.

MR. BLAIR says that the reason why he did not vote at the last election in his state was that he feared off with a Democrat. But the returns show that there must have been a good many Republicans there who paired off with one another.

THE BOSTON HERALD (Ind.) could give the names, it says, of "scores of distinguished men who once acted with the Republican party and who have ceased to do so." There are some who declare with emphasis that Cleveland will carry Massachusetts.

FROM THE various explanations offered in relation to Dr. Hays' extraordinary effort at the second anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., it appears he was merely the managing editor of Dr. Hays' sermon and lectures, responding with alacrity to the Tribune's call for copy.

THE HERALD's picture department was slightly disarranged yesterday, the portrait of General Palmer of Illinois being given for the grand commander of the O. A. R., who is another PALMER. The other chap was in the case, but had been distributed to the wrong box.

THIRTY-THREE per cent. about measures the Republican loss in Vermont and Maine. The vote of each compared with the vote for governor is as follows:

Vermont—1888..... 33,190
 Vermont—1892..... 33,190
 Democrat..... 18,922
 Democrat..... 18,922

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TILL THE TRUTH.

The western Republican papers, noting the growth of the third party, due largely to accessions from the ranks of the s. o. p. on account of the attitude of Mr. Harrison towards silver, are trying to check the desertions and bring the bolters back into the ranks. In reckless defiance of Republican platforms and in the face of Mr. Harrison's open and unyielding opposition to the white metal, these papers keep on insisting that the president is friendly towards silver, and that his party will give free coinage before any other. The organs continue to practice deception on the people by declaring that the Republican Senate passed the free coinage bill, and the Democratic House defeated it. Technically this is true, in that the House has a Democratic majority, and the Senate a Republican majority; but the statement is as far as it is intended to convey the impression that the bill would have become law if the Republicans could have had their way. THE HERALD has already published the vote on the bill in the two houses, with reference to the politics of the members, but inasmuch as the House recently has repeated here that the "Democratic House defeated the bill" we republish the figures.

In the Senate the vote on the STEWART free coinage bill was, for, 29; against, 25. The yeas were made up as follows: Democrats, 18; Republicans, 11; Alliance, 2. The nay votes were 18 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Thus, while the Republican Senate passed the bill, 62 per cent. of the Republicans present voted against it and only 38 per cent. for it; whereas 70 per cent. of the Democratic senators voted for the bill and only 30 per cent. against it. The bill was passed in a Republican Senate, but by Democratic votes, the Republicans voting against it almost as two to one.

In the Democratic House the showing was much worse for the Republicans. The vote in that branch of Congress stood: For the bill, 8 Republicans, 18 Democrats and 10 Alliance; against the bill, 60 Republicans, 94 Democrats. If we analyze this vote we find that 88 per cent. of the Republican members voted against free coinage, and only 12 per cent. for it, whilst only 44 per cent. of the Democrats opposed the bill and 56 per cent. favored it.

Free coinage is not an issue in this campaign as between Republicans and Democrats, and it ought not to be brought into the controversy. There are friends and enemies of silver in both parties, and we have always believed that free coinage will come as the result of a combination by Democrats and Republicans, and not as a party measure. One class of citizens always has been and always will be opposed to bi-metallicism, and another and the more numerous though less influential class want free coinage of the two metals on equal terms. The differences of opinion between these classes regarding silver, do not cause them to disagree regarding political questions and politics.

We say that Republicans and Democrats being in favor of and other Republicans and Democrats being opposed to free coinage, and the matter not being an issue, it has no legitimate place in this campaign; but when it is dragged in by the opposition the facts should be stated and the truth told. This being done it will always appear that Democrats are better friends to silver than Republicans.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

The voters of this country are the working men. The poor people are overwhelmingly in the majority in the United States, as in every other country on the globe. There are comparatively few great fortunes in this republic. The rich are not numerous as compared with the masses. Our own community is no exception to the rule in this respect throughout the country, although the percentage of what we call rich men, those who can afford what are termed the luxuries and who are not compelled to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their faces, is perhaps somewhat higher here than in the average American community. If any of our readers will run through his mind the names of those with whose financial circumstances he is familiar, he will be astonished by the number of poor and toiling people as compared with the rich.

One would naturally think that laws should be made in the interest of all the people, and that if favoritism were to be shown it would be toward the class most in need of it. The sense of justice would suggest that if there is to be any difference in the pressure of tax laws the favor should be shown to the poor and those least able to bear the burden. Certainly the discrimination should not be against the weak. That would be injustice and oppression. What would be thought of a law which said the poor man's horse worth \$100 should be taxed at its full value, and the millionaire's hundred thousand dollar mansion should be taxed at only half its worth?

And yet the tariff law in operation in this country is constructed on the principle that favoritism should be shown to the rich, whilst the heavier burden shall be borne by the poor. The more costly articles, such as the rich buy, and articles of luxury such as the wealthy can afford, are taxed lightly, while those things which the poor laborer and his family must have, are raised in price 40, 50, 75 and in some instances a higher per cent. by reason of the iniquitous tariff law. Here is a brief list taken from the McKinley law, which illustrates the discrimination against the poor wageworker, and with what degree of kindness and consideration the rich were treated in the bill. The list could be made much longer, but this will be sufficient for the workingmen to consider as present.

Seashell buttons reduced 50 per cent.

Broadcloth advanced 20 per cent.

Fine cassimere advanced 25 per cent.

Silk velvet no advance.

Silk things no advance.

Black silk no advance.

Silk laces advanced 25 per cent.

Diamonds, uncut, free.

Imitation seal aqueduct advanced 120 per cent.

Woolens advanced 40 per cent.

Cotton corduroy advanced 114 per cent.

Cotton velvet advanced 101 per cent.

Cotton linings advanced 250 per cent.

Black alpaca advanced 40 per cent.

Flannel shirts taxed 500 per cent.

Wool hat trust protected 112 per cent.

Coffin trust protected 40 per cent.

Tombstone trust protected 40 per cent.

Common wooden goods taxed 111 per cent.

Glass tumblers taxed 180 per cent.

Woolen stockings taxed 120 per cent.

Common looking glasses taxed 180 per cent.

Window glass trust protected 182 per cent.

Cutlery trust protected 116 per cent.

In this connection it may be interesting to copy from the New York Herald a paragraph describing the state Democratic headquarters:

On the other side of the room another white

board is stretched, containing in parallel columns of blue and red lettering some humorous and satirical comparisons under the caption of:

"TWO SIDES TO THE 'MCKINLEY BILL.'"

There are a great many items illustrative of the tariff percentages placed in juxtaposition to items from the free list, some of which are as follows:

"Woolens advanced 40 per cent."

"Alpaca free."

"Cotton velvet 100 per cent."

"Leathers free."

"Black alpaca 60 per cent."
 "Ricks free."
 "Cotton laces 50 per cent."
 "Hadders free."
 "Flannel shirts 100 per cent."
 "Turtles free."
 "Another scale deals with trusts and other invidious comparisons."
 "Coffin trust protected 40 per cent."
 "Tombstone trust protected 40 per cent."
 "Common wooden goods taxed 111 per cent."
 "Woolen stockings taxed 120 per cent."

OBJECTIONABLE IMMIGRANTS.

The Chinese Six Companies appear to be in dead earnest in the matter of contesting the validity of the Congressional law which requires Chinese at present in this country and who desire to remain here, to obtain certificates of identification. The heads of these companies under whose jurisdiction all Chinese in the United States come, have issued a second proclamation urging the Mongolians not to register and procure the certificate, and declaring the matter will be tested in the courts. It would seem that the Companies are right in their interpretation, though they may not be sustained in the position assumed.

The Chinese now here in this country, by permission of our laws and the treaty between China and the United States, and strictly speaking they are entitled to the protection accorded to all other aliens lawfully within the republic and cannot be subjected to impositions not put upon the subjects of "the most favored nations." However, the right in the case and what will be done, may prove to be entirely different things. Politics has had a good deal to do with anti-Chinese legislation, and is largely responsible for the unjust and almost inhuman treatment to which the Orientals have been subjected. It is assumed that the Chinese will procure the identification certificates within the specified period, or they will be banded out of the country, regardless of treaties and national obligations. People are glad enough to get rid of the little yellow men, and will not scruple to do things tending to that result which would be denounced in the case of others.

There are also other foreigners against whose coming an effective protest will be raised one of these days, and their landing will be resisted, law or no law. We refer to a certain class of "pauper laborers" brought here from Europe by "protected" manufacturers, mill and mine owners, to take the places of men who cannot live and support their families on "pauper" wages. If reports are true, a good many of these European immigrants are infinitely worse than the Chinese. Mr. Henry Rook, who has spent a long time in the mining region of Pennsylvania, studying the social, political and economical life of the undesirable foreigners there, writes in one of the magazines a forcible argument against permitting a continuance of this immigration. A brief extract will show that however objectionable the Chinese may be, they are not more offensive than the people with whom Mr. Rook has been living.

One who desires to study the vital phase of the immigration problem should go to the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. There he will find one of the richest regions of the earth overrun with a horde of Hungarians, Slavs, Poles, Bohemians, and Italians, Sicilians, Russians and Tyroleans of the lowest class; a section almost denationalized by the scum of the continent, where women hesitate to drive about the country roads by day, where unarmaged men are not safe after the sinking of the sun. There he will see prosperous little cities like Hazleton, Mahanoy, Ashland, Shamokin, with fine business houses and educated people of fortune, and surrounding these towns great wastes of the commonwealth disease, by thousands and tens of thousands of foreigners who have no desire to become Americans, who emigrate to the United States for a few years to make money, who have driven to the cities and to the west the great army of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans, and Americans who once gave stability to the coal regions in America, a condition of affairs which, if equalized elsewhere, must become more than a national problem—a national peril. They leave their families abroad and send to them some of the money that seems enormous when the fact is considered that they belong to the laboring class. The little city of Hazleton is said to send each month to southern Europe from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Such immigrants, as a rule, make no attempt to become Americans. They care nothing for our country but as a place where they can accumulate enough money to make their independent when they return home.

DELEGATE SMITH.

We note with pleasure that Hon. MARK SMITH, of Arizona, is a candidate for re-nomination to Congress, and we also observe that the Democratic county conventions are instructing delegates to vote as a unit for him. This is as it should be. Mr. Smith has been in Congress several terms and from the first has been active and energetic for his territory, whose interests have been carefully watched and industriously advanced by him. If ever a community were faithfully served by its congressman, Arizona has been so served by her present delegate. Among other things, at the late session he succeeded in having a bill for the admission of the territory to the Union passed by the House, and did all that any man could have done to get it through the Senate. It is not unlikely that at the coming session he will succeed in having the bill passed and the territory emancipated. It is gratifying to observe popular evidences of appreciation of official services as in this instance.

It is assumed that as a matter of course Mr. SMITH will be re-elected. This is assumed because the territory is Democratic and because the gentleman is well liked by all classes and is deserving of the reward. Two years ago he had a majority of 1,100, the total vote being 11,000, and in view of his splendid work in the chamber of commerce the presumption is that his majority will be greatly increased in November this year.

WE TAKE it that defective plumbing, more than anything else, is the important matter to be looked into in any such inspection as is suggested by Health Commissioner BRATT for Salt Lake. This is the greatest disease breeder in a city. For the pay they get the plumbers, as a rule, do about the poorest and least intelligent work of all mechanics. A small proportion of them understand sanitation except in a sort of automatic way, and it is really curious the dependence of so many thousands upon their mere say-so. Inspection, therefore, by competent authority is a prime necessity, and it is not sufficient that the inspector report upon cases of sanitary neglect, or that the plumber sets out at once to correct the delinquency, but it should be seen that the work is performed as it should be, and not attended to in a careless and inefficient manner. THE HERALD trusts that the sanitary committee of the city council will give this subject their most earnest consideration.

WE MAY say to our morning contemporary that the Democracy never pretended a revenue tariff does not necessarily afford incidental protection to American producers of the articles on which such tariff is laid. The Democracy, knowing that to meet the burden of the government it is proper to levy duties on imports, and is anxious that such duties should be so adjusted that any benefit accruing therefrom should go to home laborers, but not be assessed for the purpose of feeding monopolies and keeping out fair competition. That is Governor HILL's doctrine, it is Mr. CLEVELAND's, and it is the doctrine of the Democracy at large. On the other hand the Republican party maintains a tariff for protection and incidentally for revenue. It puts its duties upon many of the common necessities of life, upon clothing, materials of house building, tools, cutlery, glassware, and innumerable other articles. It gives advantage to manufacturing interests in the east at the expense of the agricultural, mercantile and other interests of the west. By this policy it impoverishes the people and the government and enriches the monopolists.

THE HERALD yesterday gave an extract from remarks by Senator SHERMAN on the subject of the tariff, as related to wool production, with a brief excerpt from a speech by Senator ALLISON. The following are Mr. Allison's views more at length:

I allude to the wool tariff, a law the effect of which has been materially to injure the sheep husbandry in this country. In a single county in the state of Iowa, between 1867 and 1889, the number of sheep was reduced from 22,000 to 12,000 in two years; and what is true of that county is true of other counties in Iowa, and during that time the price of wool has been constantly depreciated.

As the law now is the tariff on the wools of a character not produced in this country is 100 per cent. in their cost. Before the tariff of 1867, our manufacturers of fine goods mixed foreign fine wools with our domestic product, and were thus able to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers of similar wools. But being prohibited from importing this class of wools, these fine goods cannot now be produced in this country as cheaply as they can be imported. Consequently mills that were formerly engaged in producing these goods have been compelled to abandon business or manufacture coarser fabrics. If they could afford to manufacture these fine goods, they would make a market, which we do not now have, for our fine goods to be mixed with other fine wools of a different character from abroad. The want of a market, as I understand it, is the reason why our fine wools now command so low a price.

THOMAS G. SHERMAN in a letter to the New York Evening Post, points out some of the miracles of Labor Commissioner Packard. Miracle No. 1 is that 6,000 employees had precisely the same number of employees in 1891 as in 1890.

Miracle No. 2 is that the employees collected \$180,000 more in wages than their employers ever paid out.

Miracle No. 3 is that the larger the amount of wages paid, the smaller the income of the workmen.

Miracle No. 4 is that the arms-makers, for instance, were enriched \$50,000 by a cut of 5 per cent in their weekly wages.

Miracle No. 5 is that while one part of Packard's report makes it impossible that there should have been more than 255,000 hands employed